

NADZIAKIEWICZ, J.

(5)

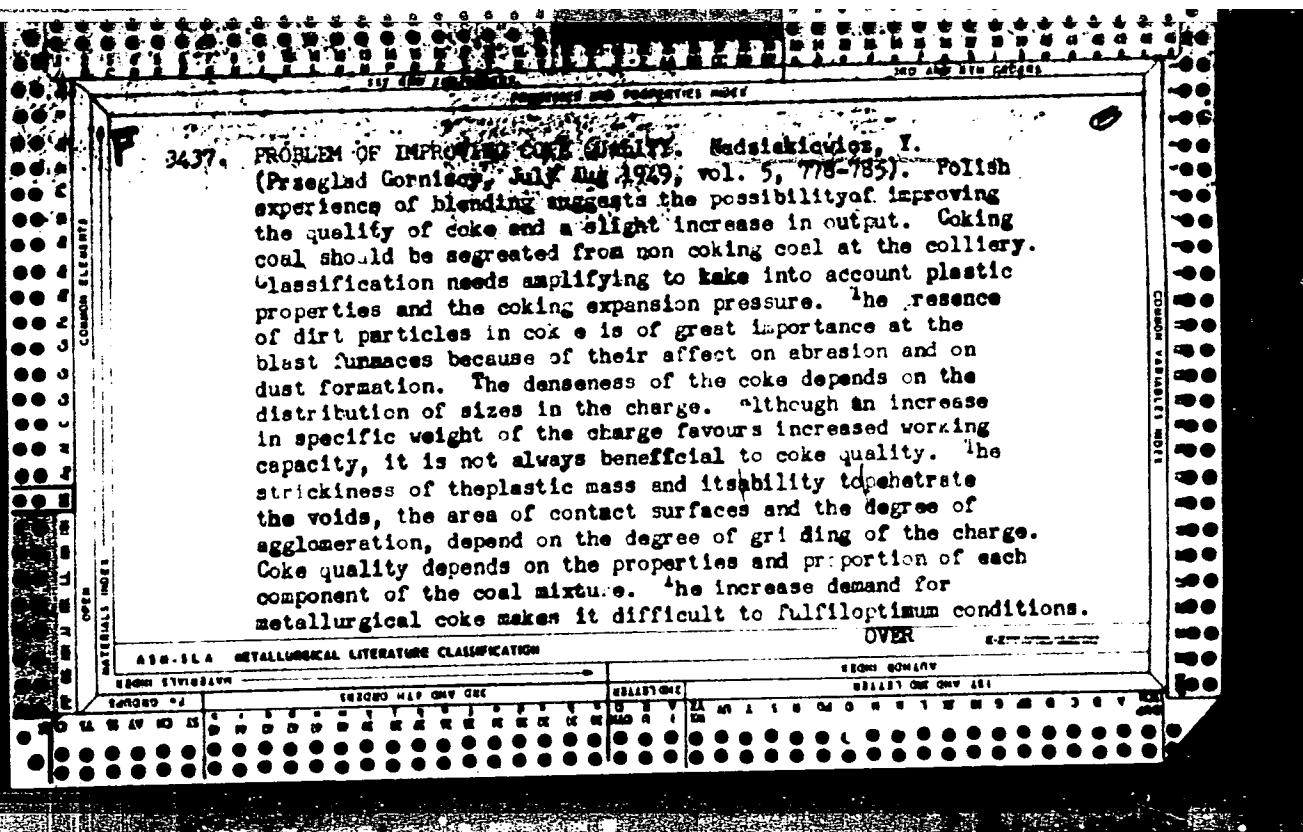
Use of the plastometric method for coal testing by the preparation of coal blends for coking. J. Nadzakiewicz and T. Kostowski. *Bull. Inst. Węglow.* (Katowice), *Kopia*, No. 46, 16 pp. (1940).—The plastometric method of Sapozhnikov and Bazilevich (*C.A.* 28, 5213), based on detg. the am. of shrinkage and the thickness of the plastic layer and plotting these data on a chart, was found to be highly useful in selecting the components among various types of coals and blending them in proper proportions to obtain mixts. having desired coking properties. On this chart, the points which are characteristic of good coking coals lie in a region having roughly the shape of a spherical triangle. A large no. of different coal mixts. were thus tested in the lab. and on a large scale, with substantial improvement in the mech. strength of coke. Bruno C. Metzner

Nadziakiewicz J.

Nadziakiewicz J., Eng. "Tumbler Barrel Tests in the Light of Modern Opinions on the Valuation of the Quality of Blast Furnace Coke." (Proby bebnowe w swietle nowoczesnych pogladow na ocene jakosci koksu wielkopiecowego). Hutnik, No. 7-8, 1949, pp. 297-310, 9 figs., 4 tabs.

The evaluation of the mechanical properties of blast furnace coke is carried out by various methods. The method commonly used for testing coke by means of a tumbler barrel has not proved successful, chiefly on account of the results of the test being misinterpreted. The diversity in the type of barrel in individual countries renders it difficult to establish uniformity in the test methods. Nine types of tumbler barrels employed are reviewed by the authors who deal also with the work carried out by Thibaut, Syskoff and Bruk in endeavouring properly to interpret the results of barrel tests. The methods of coke evaluation advanced by Sapozhnidoff and Syskoff who, by using a converted Rubin type tumbler barrel, succeeded in arriving at the proper ratio of disintegrating and abrasive factors, is pronounced the best. The Syskoff method makes possible the determination of the capacity of coke to form coke flour during the process of disintegration in a blast furnace. The problem of desintegration of coke, according to the time it remains in the blast furnace is also discussed.

SO: Polish Technical Abstracts - No. 2, 1951



The quality of coke is determined by the rapidly of  
heating ~~but~~ only in the plastic state but also in the pre and  
post plastic phases. Due attention to the selection of the  
components of a blend considerably decreases the tendency  
to form fissures. Mechanical disintegration of a fissured  
coke leads to the formation of a less fissured product.  
The conventional drum tests, however, can often lead to  
erroneous conclusions. The best kind of tests consists in  
one carried out in a blast furnace set aside for the purpose.

NCB

109. RESEARCH ON RESISTANCE OF COKE TO FULVERIZING. Nadzakiewicz, J. (Przeglad Gorniczy, 1949, vol. 4, (4), 369-372; abstr. in Gluckauf, 27 Aug. 1949, vol. 85, (35/36), 660).

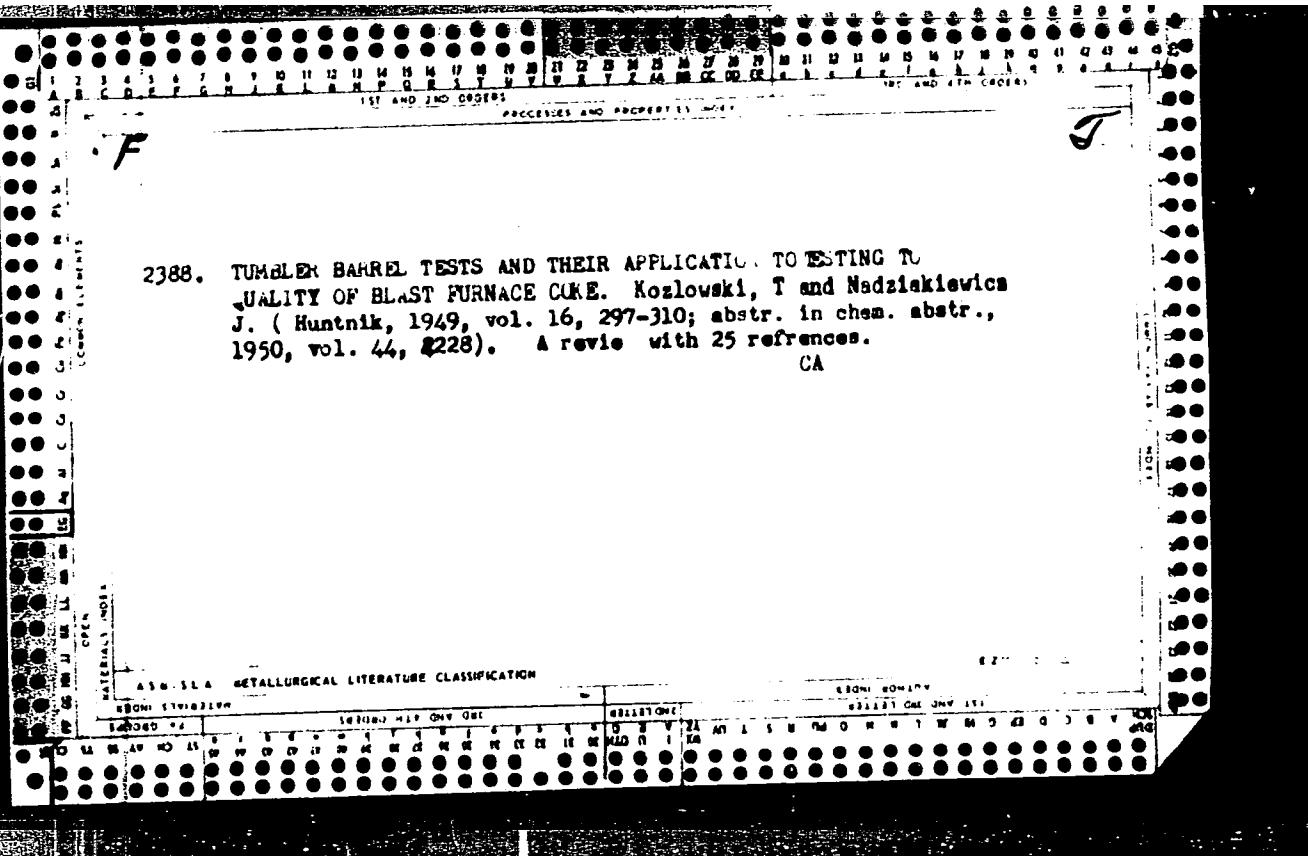
Coke strength is dependent on the initial coal. A process is outlined which enables coal particles of under 1.6 specific gravity to be separated from the initial coal by means of carbon tetrachloride. Coke strength increases with the amount of material present of under 1.6 specific gravity. Careful preparation of the coal is important not only in reducing the ash content of coke but also as regards coke strength.

ABE-1A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

IRON & STEEL

IRON & STEEL</p

2388. TUMBLER BARREL TESTS AND THEIR APPLICATION TO TESTING THE  
QUALITY OF BLAST FURNACE COKE. Kozlowski, T and Nadziakiewicz  
J. (Hutnik, 1949, vol. 16, 297-310; abstr. in chem. abstr.,  
1950, vol. 44, 228). A review with 25 references.  
CA



4342. UTILIZATION OF WKE. Nadziakiewicz, J. and Koslowski, T.  
(Przeglad Gorniczy, Sept. 1950, vol. 6, 466-469). ^  
review of existing literature on the subject (15 references)  
and suggestions for the solution of outstanding problems.  
(L)

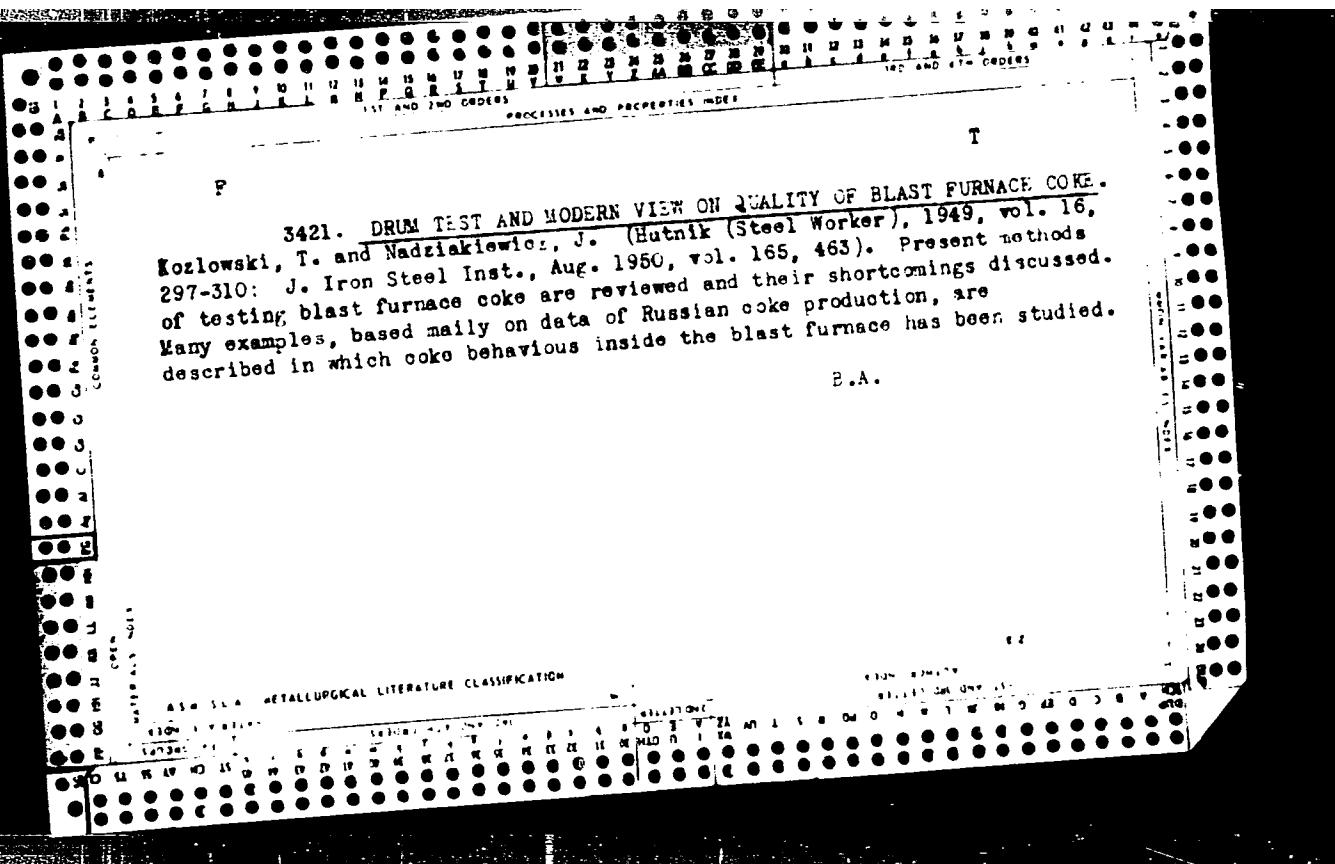
1553. EFFECT OF BLENDING LEAN COAL AND COKING COAL ON PROPERTIES OF UPTER SILESIAN COKE. Nadzikiewicz, J. ('rzegiad gorniczy, 1950, vol. 6, 380-383; abstr. in Glückauf, 23 Dec. 1950, vol. 86, 1261).

The general characteristics of Upper Silesian coking coals from saddle seam group and Ostrau seams are discussed. The disadvantages of their low strength and unfavourable size and shape can be surmounted by blending them with fine coke, semi-coke or lean coal. The effect of blending with lean coal from the Waldenburg area is considered.

NADZIENIEWICZ, J.

✓ 149. GARDEABILITY OF (POLISH) COCKING COALS. Nadzieniewicz, J. and  
Mazurczuk, J. (Prace Głów. Inst. Gorn. (Contr. chief Inst. Min., Stalingrad),  
1950, Komunik. 70, 6pp.). Tests showed that the best coking coals, from  
Gliwice and Victoria mines, were the most brittle. An attempt was made to  
classify Polish coals according to their grindability. (L).

(1)



NADZYAKIEWICZ, J.

1185

662.742

Nadziakiewicz J. Warmuzinski J. Balczewski A. Influence of Moisture Content in the Coal Charge on the Carbonisation Process.

"Wplyw zawartosci wody w'weglu wsadowym na proces koksowania", Przeglad Czaniczy, No. 4, 1951, pp. 160-163, 1 fig. 5 tabs.

The lowering of moisture content from 9.6 to 8.3 percent reduces the carbonisation time by 4.1 per cent; as a result of lowering the moisture content from 10.4 to 8.5 percent, the crude benzole yield increases by about 4.6 per cent, the yield of ammonium sulphate by about 6.6 per cent and of gas by about 6.3 per cent. At the same time the tar yield decreases by about 1.4 per cent. The reduction of moisture content in the coal charge to an average degradation of about 80 per cent 3 mm does not result in any apparent increase of the amount of coal spilled from the stamped coal charge.

S/081/62/000/024/043/052  
B106/B186

AUTHORS: Nadziakiewicz, Henryk, Jedlińska, Hanna

TITLE: Study of cellulose solutions in ethylene diamino cadmium oxide hydrate, Cadoxen. Part I.

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 24 (II), 1962, 952,  
abstract 24P1023 (Polimery, tworzywa wielkoczasteczkowe, v. 7,  
no. 3, 1962, 89-91 [Pol.; summaries in Eng. and Russ.] )

TEXT: This is a study on the dissolution of various cellulose preparations (linters and viscose fibers) in a solution of ethylene diamino cadmium oxide hydrate (Cadoxen). The polymerization degree of the preparations was 320 - 1850. Different preparations were found to have different solubilities. No distinct relation could be found between the polymerization degree and solubility of the samples. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

NADZIAKIEWICZ, Henryk; JEDLINSKA, Hanna

Research on cellulose solutions in ethylenediamine cadmium hydroxide. Pt. 2. Measurements of the molecular weight of cellulose dissolved in ethylenediamine cadmium hydroxide (Cadoxen). Polimery 7 no. 1 1-135 Ap '62

1. Instytut Wlokiennictwa Sztucznych i Syntetycznych, Lodz.

C.A  
1951

*Industrial Coking  
Technology  
Economics*

New methods of preparing coking blends Julian Nadj  
PIKOROWICZ Przeglad Gornictwa 7, 73-301831 A new  
technique is proposed for coking coals having poor coking  
properties and rather high volatile content (35-40%).  
The technique is based on the following unit operations:  
(1) separation of the petrographic constituents of the coal:  
celerain, vitrain, durain, fusain by utilizing the difference in  
their brittleness; (2) grinding and washing; (3) proportioning  
and blending of several constituents prior to coking  
operation. Adam J. Pikor

NADZIAKIEWICZ, J.

✓  
4922. COKING COALS FROM SEAM XL) AND POLESA AND JAKLOWICE SYSTEMS. Nadziakiewicz, J.  
(Katowice: Prace Glow. Inst. Gorn. (Prac. Chief Inst. Min.), 1951 Komunik, 77, Spp.).  
Analyses of 76 samples are given from the Southern and South-western areas of the Upper  
Silesian coal field. Coking qualities are generally poor. (L).

immediate source clipping

NADZIAKIEWICZ, J.

Chemical Abst.  
Vol. 48 No. 8  
Apr. 25, 1954  
Fuels and Carbonization Products

Initial thermal decomposition temperature as a characteristic feature of coals. J. Nadzakiewicz and R. Pampoch  
*Zaklad Chem. Przemyslowego, Warszawa, Polska*  
*Prec. Akadem. Inst. Gornicze, Kowary, No. 79, 16 pp.*  
(1951) (English summary). Statistical analysis of 51 tests on 15 coals of various ranks and on 9 partly hydrogenated coals established that the content of volatile matter is inversely proportional to the thermal decompn. temp. (I) with a correlation coeff. = -0.841. Examn. of obtained data led to the assumption that at least 3 groups can be distinguished: coals ranging from flame- to orthocoking type belong to the 1st and lean and anthracite coals to the 2nd group. Thermal stability (II) of the 1st group depends probably on the content of polar atoms (O, S, and N) in the coals. The higher their content the lower is II. With the decrease of the total content of polar atoms to about 5%, all ranks of coals show a marked increase in II. High II of the 2nd group may be also due to the different structures of the coals. Bangham's formula (C.A. 39, 1270) was modified:  $L = [(-90 \times 2 \times \lambda C/3 \times 12) + (1 \times 4(1 - \lambda)C/12) + (45 \times 2 \times O/16)] / (-0.6 \times H/I)$ , where  $L$  = "decompn. no." representing II, C, O, and H are wt. %, and  $\lambda$  has values 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, and 0.95, depending whether C = 75-80, 80-85, 85-90, or 90-92%. In the above formula were introduced values of  $-\Delta F^\circ$  for the following bonds: C—O, aliphatic C—H and C—C, and aromatic C—C. When I increases from 300 to 540°C, L increases linearly from 0 to 240. At the same time II increases. 25 references.

F. J. Hendel

9-16-59  
48

47

4922. COOKING COALS FROM SEAM 510 AND PORERA AND JAKLOWICE SYSTEMS.  
Nedziakiewicz, J. (Katowice: Prace Glb. Inst. Gorn., (Proc. Chief Inst.  
Min.), 1951, Komunik. 77, 8pp.). Analyses of 76 samples are given from the  
Southern and South-western areas of the Upper Silesian coal field. Coking  
qualities are generally poor. (L).

F C

921. NEW METHODS OF PREPARING COKING PLiENDS. Nadziakiewicz, J.  
(Przeglad Gorniczy, 1951, vol.7, 73-75; abstr. in Chem. Abstr., 1951,  
vol. 45, 9246). A new technique is proposed for coking coals having poor  
coking properties and rather high volatile content (35-40%). The technique  
is based on the following unit operations: (1) separation of the petrographic  
constituents of the coals (clarain, vitrinite, durain, fusain) by utilizing  
the difference in their brittleness; (2) grinding and washing; (3) pro-  
portioning and blending of separated constituents prior to coking operation.  
C.A.

A  
2/  
The thermal decomposition temperature of coals. J. Nadrabikiewicz and R. Pampach (Zaklad Chem. Przemysl. Węgla, Bielsko-Biala). *Prace Czlowiegu Inst. Górnictwa (Katowice)*, Komisja No. 79, 16 pp. (1951) (English summary) — Statistical analysis of 51 tests on 15 coals of various rank and on 9 partly hydrogenated coals established that volatile-matter content is inversely proportional to thermal decom. temp., with a correlation coeff.  $r = -0.841$ . A statistical technique, control cards, was used for estimating the decomps. temp. Examn. of the data led to the conclusion that the tested coals could be sep'd. into 2 groups: (1) flame-coals and ortho-coking coals, and (2) lean-coals and anthracite-coals. The thermal stability of the 1st group probably depends on the polar-atom (O, S, N) content, since thermal stability is an inverse function of polar-atom content. When the polar-atom content was less than about 5%, all types of tested coals showed high thermal stabilities. The high thermal stabilities of lean and anthracite coals may also be attributed to differences in structure. A formula is given for calcn. of thermal stability from the ultimate analysis.  
W. E. Ball

PTA

b

623.742

1185 Nadziakiewicz J., Warmuzinski J., Balckewski A. Influence of Moisture Content in the Coal Charge on the Carbonisation Process.

"Wpływ zawartości wody w węglu wądrowym na proces kokowania". Przegląd Górnictwa, No. 4, 1951, pp. 160-163, 1 fig., 5 tabs.

The lowering of moisture content from 9.6 to 8.3 per cent reduces the carbonisation time by 4.1 per cent; as a result of lowering the moisture content from 10.4 to 8.5 per cent, the crude benzole yield increases by about 4.6 per cent, the yield of ammonium sulphate by about 6.6 per cent and of gas by about 6.3 per cent. At the same time the tar yield decreases by about 1.4 per cent. The reduction of moisture content in the coal charge to an average degradation of about 80 per cent < 3 mm does not result in any apparent increase of the amount of coal spilled from the stamped coal charge.

24

*CA*

The influence of moisture content in coal on the coking process Julian Nadziejewicz, Janusz Wermuthski, and Antoni Balczewski. *Przeglad Górnictwa* 7, 100-3 (1951). A decrease in H<sub>2</sub>O content of the coal from 9.6% to 8.3% reduced the coking time by 4.1%. A decrease from 10.4 to 8.3% H<sub>2</sub>O raised the yield of crude benzene by 4.6%, of (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> by 0.6%, and of gas by 0.3%, while tar decreased by about 1.4%. Despite the lower H<sub>2</sub>O content, no appreciable increase in fines occurs during the usual grinding of the coal charge to an 80% content of particles less than 3 mm size.

Bruno C. Metzner

CA

21

Coking coals from seam No. 510 and the Poreba and  
Jaklowice systems Julian Nadzialekiewicz. *Prace Górnictwa*  
*Inst. Górnictwa* (Katowice), Komun. No. 77, 8 pp (1951)  
(English summary) The chem. and coking properties of the  
coal from the Poreba and the Jaklowice systems are compared  
John F. Wolski

NADZIAKIEWICZ, JULIAN

Nadziakiewicz, Julian. Przygotowanie wsadu węglowego do pieców  
koksochniczych. Katowice, Państwowe Wydawn. Techniczne, 1952  
58 p. (Preparation of the coal load for coke furnaces. Illus.)

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, No. 1,  
Jan. 1954, Uncl.

NADZIA KIEWICZ Z-3.

✓ Problema fit coking process. J. Nadzialewicz (Główny Inst. Górnictwa, Stalinogrod, Poland). Prace Górnego Inst. Górnictwa, Ser. B, Kowno, No. 162, 3-20(1951) (English summary).—The mechanism of phenomena and their sequence during coking of coal in coking chambers are given. A relation between the content of volatile matter in the coal, the heating rate of the charge, and the d. of the charge on the volumetric decrease in the 1st phase is shown.  
F. J. Hendel

NADZIAKIEWICZ, ✓

2441. INITIAL THERMAL DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE AS CHARACTERISTIC  
STRUCTURE OF COALS. Niedzialom, J., and Puszynski, R. (Kazachstan, Myslo  
Giw, Inst. Techn. (Chem.-Techn. Inst.), 1951, Kazanik, 15 (1950);  
Abstr. in Chem. Abstr., 1954, vol. 47, 4105). Statistical analysis of  
51 tests on 15 coals of various ranks and on 9 partly hydrogenated coals  
established that the content of volatile matter is inversely proportional  
to the thermal decomposition temperature ( $T_d$ ) with a correlation coefficient  
= 0.661. Examination of obtained data led to the assumption that at  
least 2 groups can be distinguished: coals ranging from those to  
anthracite type below to the 1st and low- and intermediate coals to the  
2nd group. Thermal stability ( $T_d$ ) of the 1st group depends inversely on  
the content of polar groups (O, S, and H) in the coal. The higher their  
content the lower is  $T_d$ . With the decrease of the total content of polar  
groups to about 5% all ranks of coals show a marked increase in  $T_d$ .  
 $T_d$  of the 2nd group may be also due to the different structures of the  
coals. Smirnov's formula was modified:  $L = [(-50 \pm 2 \pm \lambda) / 3 \pm 12] \cdot$   
 $\cdot (14 \pm 41 - \lambda C/2) \cdot (45 \pm 2 \pm 0/16)] / (0.6 \pm 0/1)$ , where L =  
decomposition number representing  $T_d$ ; C, O, and H are weight percent,  
and  $\lambda$  has values 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, and 0.9, depending whether C = 75-80,  
80-85, 85-90, or 90-92%. In the above formula were introduced indices of  
aromatic C/C. When  $\lambda$  increases from 300 to 5400 C/L increases 1/dearly  
from 0 to 240. At the same time  $T_d$  increases.

CIA-RDP86-00513R001135920010-9

(1)

Nadziakiewicz, J.

3608

531.781 : 531.787 : 622.333

Nadziakiewicz, J., Sonntag, J. A Simple Device for Measuring the Expansive Pressure of Coal.

"Prosty przyrząd do pomiaru ciśnienia rozprężania węgla". Przegląd Górnictwa, No. 6, 1955. Biul. GIO, pp. 17-20, 5 figs, 1 tab.

Application of a mercurial manometer instead of a spring dynamometer for measuring the expansive pressure of coal. Detailed description of the device and operative instructions. Results from comparative measurements with the manometer and the dynamometer. The reproducibility of results obtained with the manometer is better than in the case of results obtained with the spring dynamometer.

GP (1)

Nadzialewicz, Julian

Production of metallurgical coke from metallurgical and  
mining coals. [In:] "Metallurgics and Mining Coals"  
(Gdański Inst. Górnictwa i Przemysłu Ropy  
(Gdańsk Institute of Mining and Petroleum), "Prace  
Górnictwa i Przemysłu Ropy", Ser. B, Kwartal. No. 1/75, 11 pp.  
(1985) (Bogdanowice, Poland). During the day of coking coals,  
weakly-coking and even noncoking coals should be utilized  
for the rapidly growing demand of the metal industry.  
A review of processes for the production of metallurgical  
coke from such raw materials is given. 30 references.

R.J. Wendel

2

NADZIAKIEWICZ, JULIAN

Improvement of coking properties of coal by partial hydrogenation. Roman Paupuchi and Julian Nadziakiewicz. *Koks Siniq Gas* 1, 45-52 (1958). — Green coals exposed to air and oxidation lose gradually their coking properties. Partial hydrogenation (300-400 atm. at 400°) reversed, as expected, this tendency. It also induced coking properties in coals which did not possess them in their natural state. Plasticity, thickness of plastic layer, and shrinkage during coking were greater in partially hydrogenated than in untreated coals. The amount of tar produced was 2-3 times greater and they were richer in phenols and oil fractions from 270 to 360°. Two stages are apparent during partial hydrogenation: induced metamorphosis of coal at first and, later, the formation of products which no longer are normal constituents of coals. The reactions involved are discussed. 23 references.

R. S. Lubomirski

MOSCOW TIMES, 2.

Prudler of quality of coke.

p. 11. (Koks, Smela, Gaz. Vol. 1, no. 1, Jan./ Feb. 1954. Katowice, Poland)

Monthly Index of East European Accessories (MIEA) Vol. 7, no. 2,  
February 1954

MILNESEN, J.

Relations between the thickness of the elastic layer of coal and its temperature of decomposition. Biuletyn.

p. 2 (Koks, Szka, Gaz. Vol. 1, no. 1, Jan./Mar. 1956. Katowice, Poland)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (IEEA) Vol. 7, no. 2,  
February 1958

NADZIAKIEWICZ, J.

1950. METALLURGICAL COKE IN POLAND AND ABROAD. Nadzialekiewicz, J., Myslak  
(Roko, Smola, Gaz (Coke, Tar, Gas, Kotorico), Oct.-Dec. 1955, vol. 1, 139,  
1/0). Properties of Polish, Czech, French, British, U.S. and Ruhr cokes are  
tabulated. (L).

NADZEMIALEWICZ

✓ 4368. PROBLEMS OF COKE QUALITY. Hodzinkiewicz, J. (Koks, Smola,  
Wos (Coke, Tar, Gas, Stalingrad), Jan./Feb. 1956, vol. 1, 14-18). An analysis  
is presented of the situation of the Polish coking industry in regard to coke  
quality, and comparative figures are given for 1950 and 1955. (L) *Kutk*

NADZIAKIEWICZ, J.

1273. COAL DECOMPOSITION AT CONSTANT TEMPERATURE. Nadziakiewicz, J.  
(Koks, Smola, Gas (Coke, Tar, Gas, Katowice), July-Sept. 1956, vol. 1, 87-  
89; abstr. in Ass. tech. Indust. Cex France Circ. bibliogr., 15 Dec. 1956,  
(11), 4). Coal degasification at constant temperatures of 400, 500 and  
600°C was studied. Under these conditions degasification is a function not  
of time but of temperature. Determination of volatile content in the

[11], 4. Coal degasification at constant temperatures of 400, 500 and 600°C was studied. Under these conditions degasification is a function not of time but of temperature. Determination of volatile content in the distilled fuel permits evaluation of the reaction temperature.

NADZIAKIEWICZ, J.

Poland/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Treatment of solid mineral fuels, I-12

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 5446

Author: Nadziakiewicz, J., Pampuch, R.

Institution: Institute of the Ministry of Mining  
Institute of Chemical Processing of Coal

Title: Correlation Between Depth of Plastic Layer of Coal and the Thermal Effect of Its Decomposition

Original  
Publication: Prace inst. Min-wa hutn., 1956, 8, No 2, 71-78; Koks, smola, gaz,  
1956, 1, No 1, Biul. Inst., chem. przerobki węgla, 2-3

NADZIAKIEWICZ, J.

POLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Treatment of Solid Mineral Fuels.

H-22

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 5, 1958, 15682.

Author : Nadziakiewicz J., Zielinski, H., Rychly J., Kornas H.

Inst : Institute of Chemical Processing of Coal.

Title : Production of Metallurgical Coke from Non-Coking Coal.

Orig Pub: Koks, smola, gaz, 1957, 2, No 2, 41-47.

Abstract: According to a method developed, on laboratory and pilot-plant scale, by the Institute of Chemical Processing of Coal (Poland) for the production of metallurgical coke from non-coking coal, the initial fuel-grade coal is subjected to low temperature carbonization and the resulting semicoke is comminuted and made into briquettes, after adding low temperature carbonization tar as a binder. The briquettes undergo a thermal treatment (oxidation) after

Card : 1/3

POLAND / Chemical Technology. Processing of Solid  
Fossil Fuels.

H-22

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimuya, No 23, 1958, 78992.

Author : Nadziakiewicz, I.

Inst : Not given.

Title : The Formation of Fissure in Coke and the Mech-  
anism of the Carbonization Process.

Orig Pub: Koks, smola, gaz, 1957, 2, No 6, 231-240.

Abstract: The mechanism of coke formation and the physical  
chemical phenomena accompanying the process were  
examined. A conclusion was drawn that the basic  
cause lowering the mechanical strength of lump  
coke is the presence of fissures which are formed  
as the result of a volume contraction in the plas-  
tic state as well as in the stage following the

Card 1/2

39

39967

Country : GDR  
Category :

Abs. Jour. :

Author : Nadziakiewicz, J., Zielinski, H., Rychly, J. and

Institut. : Kornas, H.

Title : Not given  
The Production of Metallurgic Coke from Noncoking

Coals According to the Method Developed at the  
Zabrze Institute for the Chemical Beneficiation of

Coal (JChPW Method)

Bergakademie, 10, No 1, 19-24 (1958)

A translation [from Polish]. See RZhKhim, 1958,  
15682.

Card: 1/1

H-88

Nadziakiewicz, J.

Country : POLAND H-22  
Category : Chemical Technology. Chemical Processing of Solid  
Fossil Fuels  
Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 14, 1959, No 50981  
Author : Nadziakiewicz, J.; Kaziaszyn, J.; Krause, W.;\*  
Institute :  
Title : Polish Metallurgical Coke  
  
Orig Pub. : Koks, smola, gaz, 1958, 3, No 4, 136-138  
Abstract : Presented are data pertaining to physical and technological properties of 19 coal mixtures of coals contained therein, coking conditions, and properties of metallurgical cokes obtained at different Polish factories. These data characterize samples collected during the more or less stable coking conditions. Described are also analysis methods employed including 3 methods for the determination of reactivity.  
\* Kalinowska, W.

Card: 1/2

H-22

MADZIAKIEWICZ, J.

Kinetic changes of the plastic state of coal and the formation of therrobitumen.  
p. 11

ROKS, SMOLA, "AZ. Katowice, Poland. Vol. 4, no. 1, January/February 1959

Monthly list of East European Accession (EIAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1959

Uncl.

NADZIAKIEWICS, J.; FAITOWSKA, W.; MILASZEWICZ, C.

Polish commercial coals in international classification. p. 17

OKG, SMOLA, GAZ. Katowice, Poland. Vol. 4, no. 1, January/February 1959

Monthly list of East European Access (EAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1959

UNcl.

CONT'D : Poland  
COUNTRY :  
PUBLISHER : RZGim., No. 5 1960, No.  
AUTHOR : Matkiewicz, J.  
TITLE : Note  
: General Comments on the Composition of Coking  
: Charge in Poland  
PUBL. PUB. : Koza, Silesia, Gaz, Nr. 5, 1961-1970 (1970)  
  
ABSTRACT : In view of the limited reserves of coking coal in Poland and the difference in the characteristics of these coals obtained from various mines, the author discusses the combination of coals from different mines and evaluates the quality of the coke obtained from the resulting charges. Recommended charge compositions are tabulated.

COUNTRY : Poland 4-21  
CATEGORY :  
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim, No. 5 1960, No. 1961a  
AUTHOR : Marcinkiewicz, J.  
TITLE : Non-coker  
: Shaped Coke Replaces Metallurgical Fuel  
OPIC. PUB. : Chemik, 12, No 2, 196-201 (1964)  
ABSTRACT : Shaped coke is obtained by the semicoking of type 51-52 power plant coal in narrow-chamber ovens at 350°, followed by grinding of the semicoke to 0-5 mm, briquetting in a 2-row press with a binder (semicoking resin fraction boiling above 300°), and oxidative treatment of the briquettes in tunnel kilns at 200-350°. After such treatment the coke is hard and dense and does not disintegrate on heating to 1,300°. The coke has a M-10 drum strength of 50% and a M-1C drum strength of 309.  
CARD: 1/2

NADZIAKIEWICZ, Julian; GWINER, Halina; BERES, Janusz; NOWAKOWSKI, Lech

On the cracking process of hydrocarbons injected into the  
undervault space of coke ovens. Przem chem 39 no.2:105-110  
F '60.

1. Instytut Chemicznej Przerobki Węgla, Zabrze i Instytut  
Ciezkiej Syntezy Organicznej, Blochownia Śląska.

NADZIAKIEWICZ, Julian; KAZISZYN, Irena

Addition of coke breeze to coal mixtures of Polish origin. Koks 6  
no. 3:88-95 My-Je '61.

1. Instytut Chemicznej Przerobki Węgla.

(Coke)

NADZIAKIEWICZ, Julian; ZIELINSKI, Henryk

Perspectives for the development of fluidal degassing of coal in  
Poland. Koks 6 no.4:129-134 Jl-Ag '61.

1. Instytut Chemicznej Przerobki Węgla.

(Poland—Coal)

MADZIAKIEWICZ, Julian

Microstrength of coke. Koks smola gaz 6 no.2:48-52 Mr-Ap '61.

1. Instytut Chemicznej Przerobki Węgla, Zabrze.

NADZIAKIEWICZ, Julian

Purposeness and economic rentability of dry quenching  
of coke. Koks 7 no.1:34-41 Ja-F '62.

1. Instytut Chemicznej Przerobki Węgla, Zabrze.

NADZIAKIEWICZ, J.

Seminar on the role of coke in the blast-furnace process. Koke 7  
no. 3:125-126 My-Je '62.

NADZIAKIEWICZ, Julian

Preparation of coal for coking. Koks 7 no.5:181-184 S-C '64.

1. Instytut Chemicznej Przerobki Węgla, Zabrze.

NADZIAKIEWICZ, Julian

Kinetics of the action of Inerts in coal mixtures. Zes. P  
no. 6:200-205 D '63.

1. Instytut Chemicznej Przetocbk Węgla, Lubrza.

LIBERACKI, Janusz; NADZIAKIEWICZ, Julian

Studies on the influence of coked coal upon the reactivity of coke,  
Kok 9 no. 2:40-45 Mr-Ap '64.

1. Institute of Chemical Coal Processing, Zabrze.

COUNTRY : POLAND  
CATOGRT : Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Applications, Chemical Processing of Solid Fossile  
AES. JOUR. : Rzuchim., No 19, 1959, No. 69056

AUTHOR : Nedziakiewicz, L; Kulikowski, G.  
TYPE :  
TITLE : Ways of Reducing the Consumption of Binding Materials in the Briquetting of Semi-Coke  
CRIC. PUB. : Koks, stola, gaz, 1958, 8, No 5, 180-184

ABSTRACT : Method of manufacturing briquettes (B) from semi-coke developed by the Institute of Chemical Refining of Coal (PDR) is described. The method permits reduction of the binder consumption by means of determining optimum quantities of lowering its surface tension ( $\sigma$ ) and by employing water-tar emulsions. Quantities of the injected water, effect to a considerable degree the mechanical strength of B only when the content of binding agent  $< 10\%$ . Instead

\*Fuels.

Card: 1/2

P - 71

SOV/137-58-11-22314

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 11, p 66 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Nadzvetskiy, Yu. E., Dobrovolskaya, V. I., Ratnikov, D. G.

TITLE: Energy Relationships in Floating-zone Refining of Silicon by Induction  
(Energeticheskiye sootnosheniya pri induktsionnoy zonnoy plavke  
kremniya)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Prom. primeneniye tokov vysokoy chastoty. Riga, 1957,  
pp 84-90

ABSTRACT: A calculation of the power required to fuse and heat Si from the cold state and a method for the choice of inductor dimensions are presented. It is found that to maintain a zone 1 cm thick in the fused condition in a Si bar 1 cm in diameter ~ 400 w power is required. It is observed that an increase in inductor diameter causes a more uniform current distribution in the rod and an increase in the width of the zone of heating, while change in inductor height has little influence upon the current distribution in the Si rod. When the inductor is 2 cm in diameter and the rod is 1 cm, the minimum frequency required to heat the Si ranges from ~ 2 mc at a resistivity of 1 ohm·cm to ~ 100 mc at 500 ohm·cm. - Yu. Sh.

Card 1/1

NITULESCU, M.; MOCIORNITA, C.; DINCA, A.; VIRCOL, L.; VOICU, Gh.; MIHAILESCU, Gh.; NAE, D.; BARBAT, V.; MIHAIL, M.; MUSETESCU, P.; CORBAN, V.; MATEESCU, M.

Monograph on the hydrology of the hydrographic basins of the Iza,  
Viseu, Sapinta, Tur Rivers.

NAEDENOV, Veselin

The Danube River Delta. Priroda Bulg 13 no.4:119-123 Jl-Ag '64.

1. Zoological Institute of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001135920010-9

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001135920010-9"

"AFRICOMIC, 11.

On 12/10/1986, I received a telephone call from [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED].

D. A. R. (DIA) (DAIRY) (Theatre), [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

NAERLOVIC, N.

THEORETICAL

Periodical: SAKHAROV. TRANSACTIONS. No. 4, 1957.

NAERLOVIC, N.; KUJUNDZI, A. Principles of stoichiometric research in a plane and their application. p. 11.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (DEAI) 14, vol. 1, no. 3  
March 1959 Unclasc.

NAERLOVIC, N.

TECHNOLOGY

Periodical: ZBORNIK, No. 3, 1958.

NAERLOVIC, N. An example of the numerical integration of the differential equation  
of the oscillation of a beam of variable cross sections. p. 19.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 3  
March 1959 Unclass.

NAERLOVIC-VELJKOVIC, Natlija

Small elastoplastic deformations of the firder struck by  
transverse impulse. Zbor grad Univ Beograd 5 163-170 '62.

NAFAI, F.

Vaccination against Newcastle disease with virus propagated  
in mammalian tissue cultures. Acta veterinarum 13 no. 3:  
388-393.

1. Department for Epidemiology and Bacteriology, Professor  
R. Manninger of the University of Veterinary Sciences, Vienna.

L 29240-66 ENT(1) RO

ACC NR: AF6019356

SOURCE CODE: UR/0242/65/000/001/0039/0042

AUTHOR: Shrayber, L. B. (Professor); Lyubetskiy, Kh. Z. (Candidate of medical sciences); Nafasov, R. N. (Junior scientific worker); Seid-Mansuri, B. M. (Junior scientific worker)

ORG: Uzbek Scientific Research Institute of Sanitation, Hygiene, and Occupational Diseases (Usbekskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sanitarii, gigienny i profzabolovaniy)

TITLE: Preventive therapeutic action of dibazol in chronic experimental poisoning with methylsystox

SOURCE: Meditsinskiy zhurnal Uzbekistana, no. 1, 1965, 39-41

TOPIC TAGS: poison, organic phosphorus compound, phosphorylation, biologic metabolism, rat, enzyme, therapeutics

ABSTRACT: Most authors hold that the basis of intoxication by organophosphorus compounds is the stable phosphorylation of cholinesterase leading to disturbances of acetylcholine, phosphorus, and other types of metabolism. Therefore, it was decided to test dibazol as a preventive-therapeutic agent in experimental chronic poisoning with methylsystox. The experiment was performed on six groups of white rats, six in a group. The rats of five experimen-

Cord 1/2

L 29240-66

ACC NR: AP6019356

tal groups were given methylsystox daily, internally in doses of 20 and 40 mg/kg body weight for 40 days. Unpoisoned animals served as the control (first group). The rats of two groups, receiving 20-40 mg methylsystox were sacrificed on the day following the last administration. The rats of the other groups received dibazol 10 days more in a dose of 2.5 mg/kg after receiving the preparations for the period stated above, and then were sacrificed. The animals of the sixth group, receiving 40 mg/kg methylsystox were sacrificed 10 days after administration, without dibazol treatment. In the animals of all groups, we determined the activity of cholinesterase of whole blood using the Heserin method as modified by Z. N. Murav'yeva and phosphorus-containing fractions of organs following the Grokhevets method. According to the data obtained, upon chronic exposure to methylsystox in doses of 20 and 40 mg/kg of body weight, cholinesterase is soon reduced. The administration for 10 days of dibazol subcutaneously promotes restoration of cholinesterase by approximately 22.3 and 59.5% compared to untreated animals. Cholinesterase activity reduced by methylsystox in a dose of 40 mg/kg, is restored very slowly. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 30Aug63

Card 2/2 C.C.

L 46179-66

ACC NR: AP6011741

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0317/66/000/003/0052/0055

20

E

AUTHOR: Nafikov, M. (Lieutenant colonel)

ORG: None

TITLE: Reconnaissance motorcar

SOURCE: Tekhnika i vooruzheniye, no. 3, 1966, 52-55

TOPIC TAGS: motor vehicle, electronic equipment / GAZ-69 motor vehicle

ABSTRACT: A special equipment mounted on a motorcar and used for road reconnaissance purposes is described. The equipment designed by Major V. Klimov consists of an electrical circuit fed from the car storage battery and used for measurements of curve radii, grades and wheel-track depths. Curves and tracks are measured by means of roller-and-lever sensing elements fixed to the car wheels, while the grades are checked by a pendulum-type sensor. The sensing elements are mechanically connected with selsyn devices from which electrical pulses are transmitted to recording instruments. The selsyn 127-v, 50-cps circuit is connected to the 12-v storage battery via a rectifier-transformer circuit. A description of the equipment is accompanied by three figures showing the circuit diagram and the arrangements of sensing devices for checking road curves and grades. In addition to these three basic measurements (curves, grades and tracks) the use of three nomographic charts for determination of the road width on curves, the speed on grades and the tractive efforts is discussed. The practical use of charts is explained.

Card 1/2

L 46179-66

ACC NR: AP6011741

D

by means of a particular example applied to the passage of a military vehicle train on a broken stone road. In conclusion it is mentioned, that the equipment in question can be adapted to any motor vehicle. However, it is easier to use the equipment on motor vehicles of GAZ-69 or other similar types. The road reconnaissance can be conducted at speeds of 30 to 40 km/hr. Orig. art. has: 6 diagrams.

SUB CODE: 15, 13, 09/ SUBM DATE: None

Card 2/2 mjs

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6027116

water 0.5 m deep. The volume of earth material needed for the dam can be determined by using a chart expressing the volume for various dimensions of the dam. The erection of the dam by using bulldozers is briefly described. In conclusion, two examples are presented demonstrating the use of graphs and tables for designing an earth dam. The bridge truss is assembled of standard members. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 13, 15/ SUBM DATE: None

Card 2/2

L 11136-63 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD

ACCESSION NR: AP3000478

3/0153/63/006/001/0147/0154

54  
53

AUTHOR: Umanov, A. G.; Mafikov, E. N.

TITLE: The application of the similarity method to the investigation of diffusion processes in gases

SOURCE: Izv. VUZ: Khimiya i khim. tekhnologiya, v. 6, no. 1, 1963, 147-154

TOPIC TAGS: diffusion processes, diffusion coefficients, method of similarity, high-temperature diffusion

ABSTRACT: The wide use of high temperature processes requires the knowledge of diffusion coefficients (d.c.'s) of gases as a function of temperature. Theoretical calculations and various empirical and semiempirical formulas have been used for computation of the d.c.'s, but none of these can be reliably extended to temperatures of interest to present day technology. Experimental determinations at high temperatures are connected with great practical difficulties. The temperature dependence of the d.c. was obtained on the basis of the method of similarity applied to transport processes by A. G. Umanov and A. N. Bereshev (Zh. fiz. khimii, 34, 907, 1960). For two subsystems composed of an equal number of molecules with equal number of degrees of freedom, the functional relationship shown in eq. 1 of the enclosure (using

Card 1/61

L 11136-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3000478

entropy instead of temperature as the independent variable) was thus obtained. Plots of the experimental diffusion coefficients for 27 binary systems exhibited 5 different curves having the form of eq. 1, the different curves corresponding to the different number of degrees of freedom in the mono-mono, mono-di, di-di, di-tri, and poly-poly atomic systems. The curves can be represented by functions of the form shown in eq. 2 of the enclosure. It was shown that these functions can be put in the form of the well-known empirical formula (eq. 3), by using the exponent exhibited in eq. 4. In practice one is interested in systems limited to a constant volume and composed of an unequal number of particles. In this case, the similarity method predicts the functional relationship, eq. 5. A plot of experimental values of the d.c. gave an exponential relationship between the d.c. and the entropy shown in eq. 6, for all binary gas combinations. Using this dependence, the diffusion coefficients for various temperatures (273-1573K) for the system nitrogen-<sup>10</sup> were calculated. It is possible to apply the same treatment to the calculation of the d.c.'s of any other pair of gases. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 28 formulas, and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra teplotekhniki, Kazanskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut im. S. M. Kirova (Department of Heat Technology, Kazan' Chemical Technological Institute)

SUBMITTED: 05Jan62

DATE ACQD: 21Jun63

INCL: 04

SUB CODE: CH, PH

NO REF Sov: 008

OTHER: 031

Card 2/6 ✓

FUCHS, Anatolie, Ing.; NAFTALI, Simion, Ing.

Complexes for wood industrialization, a main factor of progress in  
the Rumanian Wood Industry. Ind lemnului 15 no.8:289-299 Ag '64.

DZHAVADOV, R.B.; STREKHOVA, N.S.; NAFLAFOVA, F.K.

Inoculating the smallpox virus into developing chick embryos.  
Vop. virus. 7 no.2:247 M-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Respublikanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut epidemiologii,  
mikrobiologii i gigiyeny, Baku.  
(SMALLPOX)

RUMANIA / General Biology. Individual Development.

B

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 23, 1958, 103269.

Author : Buruiana, L. M.; Gluhovschi N.; Bilcea P.; Nafornita, M.

Inst : Rumanian Academy of Sciences.

Title : Investigation of Trypsin Activity of Seminal Fluid and its Significance.

Orig Pub: Studii si cercetari stiint. Acad. RPR. Baza Timisoara. Ser. stiinte med., 1956, 3, No 1-2, 63-69.

**Abstract:** Trypsin is present in the seminal fluid of chickens, turkeys, guinea hens and dogs, but there is no hyaluronidase and not much glucide in it. The trypsin activity is much greater in birds than in dogs. Hyaluronidase is present in the seminal fluid of the goose, but there is no trypsin. Therefore, the authors divide the seminal fluid of various animals

Card 1/2

7

GLUHOVSCHI, N.; LAZAR, St.; NAFORNITA, M.; LAZAR, M.

Carotene-deficient feed in gestating cows, a determining factor of  
the morbidity and mortality of newborn calves. Studii agr Timisoara  
9 no.3/4:297-316 Jl-D '62.

NAFRADI, Istvan

Foregin examples; Hungarian possibilities in constructing  
glasshouses. Mezogazd techn 3 no.4:19 '63.

SURNAME, Given Names

NAFTA, I.

Country: Rumania

Academic Degrees:

Affiliation: -not given-

Source: Bucharest, Microbiologia, Parasitologia, Epidemiologia, Vol VI,  
No 4, Jul-Aug 1961, pp 357-367.

Data: "Laboratory Diagnosis of Grippe."

Authors:

NAFTA, I., -Dr.-

ZILISTEAN , Eugenia, -Dr.-

NICULESCU , -Dr.-

DPO W 1043

137

SURNAME (in caps); Given Names

Country: Rumania

Academic Degrees:

Affiliation: -not given-

Source: Bucharest, Microbiologia, Parazitologia, Epidemiologia, Vol VI,  
No 5, Sep-Oct 1961, pp 409-410.

Data: "Detection of the Influenza Virus in the Chorio-Allantoic Membrane  
of the Embryonated Hen's Egg by the Method of Fluorescent Anti-  
bodies."

Authors:

BALS, M., -Prof.-

NAFTA, I., -Dr.-

ZILISTEANU, Eugenia, -Dr..-

GROBNICU, Mina, -Dr.-

- (19)
- (26)
- Bucharest, Microbiology, Parasitology, Endocrinology,  
Vol VII, No 2, Mar-Apr 1962
1. "The Group of Respiratory Viruses," Academician St. I. SIODA and Conf'g. Col. L. PP. 97-109.
  2. "The Morphopathology of Respiratory Viral Diseases," Dr. G. MARTEAGU and Dr. V. PAPES; pp 111-118.
  3. "Respiratory Viral Diseases Transmissible from Animals to Man," Dr. D. SABITENIU and Dr. C. SUTU; pp 119-122.
  4. "The Mechanism of Multiplication of Some Respiratory Viruses," Dr. R. RITCHIE and Dr. T. STANEL; pp 123-131.
  5. "The Radio-logic Aspect of Viral Respiratory Diseases in the Child," Prof. A. POPESCU, Dr. I.N. RADULESCU, Dr. Valeriu POPESCU and Dr. C. TARASESCU; pp 133-146.
  6. "Antivirulence in the Therapy of Respiratory Viral Diseases," Prof. H.G. BAIS; pp 141-146.
  7. "Virus Carriers in Respiratory Infections," Dr. Adelina DRAGOVICI; pp 147-151.
  8. "Prophylaxis of Influenza," Dr. I. NICOLAE and I. PETRESCU, Dr. Balintia ZILFERIU and Dr. T. MICULESCU; pp 153-162.
  9. "Conclusions of the International Conference on 'Viral Respiratory Diseases,' Baia Mare, 29-30 September 1961," pp 163-164.

— 1/1 —

Z 'HLS 10/1

NAFTA, I.

"The virus of influenza: evolution of the antigenic structure"  
by Armand Boudreault. Reviewed by I. Nafta. Microbiologia  
(Bucur) 6 no. 1:46 Ja-F '62.



NAFTA, I.; ZILISTEANU, Eugenia; NICULESCU, I.; GROBNICU, Mina

Comparative investigations of the immunization of chickens to obtain influenza antiserums. Stud. cercet. inframicrobiol. 13 no.4:455-461 '62.

(INFLUENZA) (IMMUNE SERUMS) (POULTRY)

CIUCA, M.; STAMATIN, N.; ZILISTEANU, E.; NAFTA, I.; ANGHELESCO, S.

Research on the "cereus-anthraxis-mycoides" phages. Arch. roum. path. exp. microbiol. 21 no.2:400-405 '62.

1. Travail du Centre National de Bacteriophages -- References et de la Faculte de Medecine Veterinaire — Bucarest.  
(BACILLUS CEREUS) (BACILLUS ANTHRACIS) (BACILLUS)  
(BACTERIOPHAGE)

NAFTA, I.; ZILISTEANU, Eugenia; NICOLESCO, I. Th.; GROBNICO, Mina;  
CRETESCO, Ligia; POPESCO, Ana; SATMARI, C.; Collaborateur  
technique: CHENESCO, Ecaterina

Virological and serological investigations made during the  
influenza epidemic of February March 1962. Arch. Roum. path.  
exp. microbiol. 22 no. 1:13-27 Mr '63.

1. Travail du l<sup>e</sup> Institut "Dr. I. Cantacuzino" - Service de  
la Grippe.

(INFLUENZA) (EPIDEMIOLOGY)  
(INFLUENZA VIRUSES)  
(HEMAGGLUTINATION INHIBITION TESTS)

ZILISTEANU, Eugenia, dr.; CRETESCU, Ligia, dr.; NAFTA, I., dr.; NICULESCU, I., dr.; RACOVITA, C., dr.; Colaborator tehnic: GHENESCU, Ecaterina

Frequency of antibodies against parainfluenza viruses in the  
Rumanian People's Republic. Microbiologia (Bucur.) 10 no.4:  
349-354 Jl-Ag '65.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Institutul "Dr. I. Cantacuzino".

RUMANIA

616.921.5

MICULESCU, I., CRETESCU, Ligia, NAFTA, I., and ZILISTEANU, Eugenia, of the "Dr I. Cantacuzino" Institute (Institutul Dr I. Cantacuzino"), Bucharest.

"The Study of a Variant of Type C Influenza Virus."

Bucharest, Studii si Cercetari de Inframicrobiologie, Vol 17, No 4, 66, pp 307-309.

Abstract: The authors studied a strain of Type C influenza virus isolated in Rumania in 1964. In comparison with the reference strain C/1233, this strain, identified as C/Rumania/1/64, presents differences with respect to antigenic properties, sensitivity to interferon and intensity of adsorption on human hematinic particles.

Includes 2 tables and 8 references, of which 5 Rumanian and 3 Western.

1/1

L 40253-00 I JK

ACC NR: AP6033590

SOURCE CODE: RU/0023/65/010/004/0349/0354

AUTHOR: Zilisteau, Eugenia--Zilishtyanu, Ye. (Doctor); Cretescu, Ligia--Kretsesku, L. (Doctor); Nafta, I. (Doctor); Niculescu, I.--Nikulesku, I. (Doctor); Racovita, C.--Rakovitsa, K. (Doctor)

ORG: "Dr. I. Cantacuzino" Institute (Institutul "Dr. I. Cantacuzino")

TITLE: Incidence of antibodies against parainfluenza viruses in Rumania

SOURCE: Microbiologia, parazitologia si epidemiologia, v. 10, no. 4, 1965, 349-354

TOPIC TAGS: antibody, virus disease, blood serum, man, blood chemistry

ABSTRACT: In a study of parainfluenza hemagglutination inhibition antibodies carried out on 500 human serum samples, the authors found that the most widespread type determining the highest antibody level in the population is the type 3. Next are type 1 (Copenhagen and Sendai), and less frequent is type 2 (CA). Ecaterina Ghenescu performed technical work. The authors thank Doctor N. Gaicu and Eugenia Lungu for preparing the tissue cultures. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables. [Based on authors' Eng. abst.] [JPRS: 32,913]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 02Mar65 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 013

Card 1/1 *Lth*

UDC: 576.858 Grippe 097.34

0920 1653

NAFTALEVICH, A.G.

3  
2  
g

Naftalevič, A. G. Some questions of the interpolation of meromorphic functions. Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR (N.S.) 80, 329-332 (1951). (Russian)

The author announces generalizations of results of J. M. Whittaker [Proc. London Math. Soc. (2) 40, 255-272 (1935)] and Z. Mursi [Bull. Sci. Math. (2) 73, 96-112 (1949); these Rev. 11, 340] on constructing meromorphic or entire functions having a group of terms of their Laurent expansions prescribed at each point of an infinite sequence. The principal novelty is that the author estimates the type as well as the order of the functions. R. P. Boas, Jr.

Source: Mathematical Reviews,

Vol. 13 No. 4

Sym  
R.W.

NAFTALEVICH, A. G.

Defended his Candidates dissertation in the Mechanics and Mathematics Faculty of Moscow State University on 7 May 1952.

Dissertation: "Several Questions of the Interpolation of Meromorphic Functions."

SO: Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta, Seriya Fiziko-Matematicheskikh i  
Yestestvennykh Nauk, No. 1, Moscow, Feb 1953, pp 151-157: transl. in  
W-29782, 12 April 54, For off. use only.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

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WILLIAMS, A. J.

"Certain classified information contained herein," including, but not limited to, the following:

Information presented herein is classified according to the following:

On: See No. 100, Part 1.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001135920010-9"

NAFTALEVICH, N. I.

Naftalevich, N. I.  
On interpolation of functions mero-  
morphic in the unit circle. In: Tr. Mat. Inst. Steklov.  
t. 88. 1967. p. 1-103.

Received 1967

Revised 1967

Naftalevich, N. I. On interpolation of functions mero-  
morphic in the unit circle. In: Tr. Mat. Inst. Steklov.  
t. 88. 1967. p. 1-103.

Seven theorems relating the values of a function  $f$   
meromorphic in  $|z| < 1$  to the following form

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} d(n, \mu) z^n = \lambda_n$$

in the Laurent expansions of  $f$ . Some sequences of polynomi-  
als  $\lambda_n$  are stated without proof together with supplementary  
remarks. The results are in general analogous to those of  
Whittaker [Proc. London Math. Soc. (2) 40, 283-306  
(1935)] for functions meromorphic in the whole plane.  
However, the possibility of functions of bounded type  
under special hypotheses about the manner in which the  $\lambda_n$  are related  
to  $|z|=1$  involve additional complications. The problem was  
also extended by allowing  $\mu$  to include the possibility of  
additional poles, and the case  $\mu = 0$  was also considered.  
The function  $f$  is bounded,  $|f(z)| \leq L$ , if and only if the sequence  
 $\{d(n, \mu)\}$  is bounded.

NAFTALEVICH, A. G.

PA 249T10

USSR/Mathematics - Interpolation

11 Jan 53

"Interpolation of Functions Meromorphic in a Unit Circle," A. G. Naftalevich

DAN SSSR, Vol 88, No 2, pp 205-8

Considers the growth of a function meromorphic in a unit circle, whose Laurent expansion in the neighborhood of given points begins with given groups of terms. Acknowledges the guidance of Prof A. I. Markushevich. Presented by Acad A. N. Kolmogorov, 12 Nov 52.

249T10

AUTHOR: Naftalevich, A.G. (Vil'nyus) SOV/39-46-4-4/6  
 TITLE: On the System of two Linear Difference Equations With Constant Coefficients (O sisteme dvukh lineynykh raznostnykh uravneniy s postoyannymi koefitsiyentami)  
 PERIODICAL: Matematicheskiy sbornik, 1958, Vol 46, Nr 4, pp 421-432 (USSR)  
 ABSTRACT: The author considers the system of two linear difference equations

$$(1) \sum_{k=1}^n a_k f(z+k\alpha) = g(z), \quad \sum_{l=1}^m b_l f(z+l\beta) = h(z), \quad \text{Im } \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \neq 0,$$

where  $a_k$ ,  $b_l$ ,  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  are complex numbers;  $g(z)$ ,  $h(z)$  are given functions and  $f(z)$  is the sought meromorphic function. Denoting the operators  $Af(z) = f(z+\alpha)$ ,  $Bf(z) = f(z+\beta)$  by  $A$  and  $B$ , then (1) can be written in the form

$$(2) \left( \sum_{k=1}^n a_k A^k \right) f(z) = g(z), \quad \left( \sum_{l=1}^m b_l B^l \right) f(z) = h(z)$$

Let

$$\sum_{k=1}^n a_k t^k = a_n \prod_{j=1}^s (t - \lambda_j)^{k_j}, \quad \sum_{l=1}^m b_l t^l = b_m \prod_{i=1}^r (t - \mu_i)^{h_i}$$

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On the System of two Linear Difference Equations With SOV/39-46-4-4/6  
Constant Coefficients

Putting  $a_n = b_m = 1$ , then from (2) there follows

$$(3) \prod_{j=1}^s (A - \lambda_j E)^{k_j} f(z) = g(z); \prod_{i=1}^r (B - \mu_i E)^{h_i} f(z) = h(z), Ef(z) = f(z).$$

It is proved that every solution of the homogeneous system (3), (i.e. if  $g(z) \equiv h(z) \equiv 0$ ) can be represented uniquely as a sum of solutions of the elementary systems

$$(4) (A - \lambda_j E)^{k_j} f(z) = 0, (B - \mu_i E)^{h_i} f(z) = 0$$

and reversely. The solutions of (4), however, can be represented by elliptic functions as well as by  $\zeta$  and  $\sigma$  functions of Weierstraß. Furthermore it is shown that the inhomogeneous system is compatible only then if

$$\left( \sum_{k=1}^n a_k A^k \right) h(z) = \left( \sum_{i=1}^m b_i B^i \right) g(z)$$

is satisfied. Some applications of the asymptotic periods of entire and meromorphic functions (compare A O Gel'fond [Ref 1]) are given.

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On the System of two Linear Difference Equations With SOV/39-46-4-4/6  
Constant Coefficients

There are 5 references, 2 of which are Soviet, 1 German.  
1 French, and 1 English.

SUBMITTED: April 29, 1957

Card 3/3

NAFTALEVICH, A.G. (Vil'nyus).

System of two linear difference equations with constant coefficients.  
Mat. sbor. 46 no.4:421-432 D '58. (MIRA 11:12)  
(Difference equations)

16(1)

AUTHOR: Naftalevich, A.G.

SOV/42-14-4-17/27

TITLE: On Meromorphic Solutions of a Difference Equation

PERIODICAL: Uspekhi matematicheskikh nauk, 1959, Vol 14, Nr 4, pp 195-202(USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author considers meromorphic solutions of

$$(1) \quad \sum_{k=1}^n a_k f(z + \alpha_k) = g(z) \quad a_k \neq 0, \quad k=1, 2, \dots, n,$$

where  $a_k, \alpha_k$  are complex numbers,  $g(z)$  is a meromorphic function. Let  $z_0 \neq \infty$  be an arbitrary point of the  $z$ -plane; let the strip  $\pi'$  contain all points  $z_0 + \alpha_k$ . Let the strip  $\pi$  arise from  $\pi'$  by addition of one of both boundaries of the strip.

Theorem: Let  $R(z, \lambda_i) = \frac{a_{i,1}}{z - \lambda_i} + \frac{a_{i,2}}{(z - \lambda_i)^2} + \dots + \frac{a_{i,n_i}}{(z - \lambda_i)^{n_i}}, \lambda_i \in \pi$ ,

$\lim \lambda_i = \infty$ . To every sequence of  $R(z, \lambda_i)$  there exist meromorphic solutions of (1) and of

$$(2) \quad \sum_{k=1}^n a_k f(z + \alpha_k) = 0$$

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On Meromorphic Solutions of a Difference Equation SOV/42-14-4-17/27

which in  $\mathbb{K}$  have only poles in the points  $\lambda_i$ , where  $R(z, \lambda_i)$  are the principal parts. The difference of two such solutions is an entire solution of (2).  
The order of increase of the meromorphic solutions is estimated.  
The author uses results of A.O.Gel'fond. He thanks A.I. Markushevich for the theme.  
There are 6 references, 3 of which are Soviet, 1 Finnish,  
1 English, and 1 German.

SUBMITTED: November 15, 1957

Card 2/2

16(1)

SOV/39-47-1-6/8

AUTHOR: Naftalevich, A.G. (N.M.č,us)

TITLE: On a System of Two Difference Equations (O sisteme dvukh raznostnykh uravneniy)

PERIODICAL: Matematicheskiy sbornik, 1959, Vol 47, Nr 1, pp 131-140 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Given the system

$$(1) \begin{cases} f(z+n\alpha) = \sum_{k=c}^{B-1} p_k(z)f'(z+k\alpha)+a(z) \\ f(z+m\beta) = \sum_{l=0}^{M-1} q_l(z)f(z+l\beta)+b(z) \end{cases}$$

$$p_c(z) \neq 0, \quad q_l(z) \neq 0, \quad \Im \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \neq 0,$$

where the variable  $z$  runs through the integral points of the  $z$ -plane and the values of  $f(z)$  are given in the integral points of the rectangle with the corners  $z, z+(n-1)\alpha, \dots$ . The author seeks  $f(z)$  as a solution of (1) in all integral lattice points of the  $z$ -plane.

(1) is called compatible if for arbitrary initial values  $f(z)$  and an arbitrary choice of the rectangle there exists a solution.

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On a System of Two Difference Equations

SOV/39-47-1-6/8

Theorem: Necessary and sufficient for the compatibility is:  
 $q_1(z+n\alpha)p_k(z+l\beta) \equiv p_k(z+m\beta)q_1(z+k\alpha)$ ,  $0 \leq l \leq m-1$ ,  $0 \leq k \leq n-1$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{m-1} q_k(z+n\alpha)a(z+k\beta)+b(z+n\alpha) = \sum_{l=0}^{n-1} p_l(z+m\beta)b(z+l\alpha)+a(z+m\beta)$$

Theorem: If the conditions of compatibility are satisfied and if  $p(z), q(z), a(z), b(z)$  are meromorphic, then (1) has meromorphic solutions.

Some further results similar to those of Appel-Lacour [Ref 3] and Whittaker are given.

There are 4 references, 2 of which are Soviet, 1 English, and 1 French.

SUBMITTED: April 29, 1957

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Rattalrich, A.C.

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One system of difference equations. Mat.sbor. 51 no.3:383-400  
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(Functions, Meromorphic) (Difference equations)

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C111/C222

AUTHOR: Naftalevich, A.G. (Vil'nyus)

TITLE: On a system of linear difference equations

PERIODICAL: Matematicheskiy sbornik, v.54, no. 1, 1961, 91 - 122

TEXT: The author considers the system of difference equations

(A)  $F(z + \alpha) = M(z)F(z) + G(z)$

$F(z + \beta) = M(z)F(z) + H(z)$ ,

where

$$F(z) = \begin{vmatrix} f_1(z) \\ \vdots \\ f_n(z) \end{vmatrix}, \quad G(z) = \begin{vmatrix} g_1(z) \\ \vdots \\ g_n(z) \end{vmatrix}, \quad H(z) = \begin{vmatrix} h_1(z) \\ \vdots \\ h_n(z) \end{vmatrix},$$

$g_k(z)$  and  $h_k(z)$  - meromorphic functions or constants,  $M(z) =$   
 $= \begin{vmatrix} a_{kl} \end{vmatrix}$ ,  $M(z) = \begin{vmatrix} b_{kl} \end{vmatrix}$  ( $k, l = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ),  $|M(z)| \neq 0$ ,  $|M(z)| \neq 0$ ,

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